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Mr. De Labadie's Letter

To his Daughter

Mrs. Delabadié,

Nurse to the pretended Prince
of Wales.

Written in Characters, and Deciphered
by Dr. Wallis, Professor of Geometry
in Oxford.

Which said LETTER is referred to by
Mr. Fuller in his Two Narratives, and
is a plain demonstration of that hor-
rid Imposture.

W I T H

Reflections upon it, and a full Answer
to the Material Objections, in a late Pam-
phlet, Entituled, *The Truest Account of
Mr. Fullers Discovery, &c.*

By another Hand.

Printed in the Year, 1696.

દેવાં પ્રાણ જીવનિ

16. **Li**bā s bēn tī sioquē. **B**ellō. **S**
17. **Li**bā s bēn tī sioquē. **B**ellō. **S**
18. **Li**bā s bēn tī sioquē. **B**ellō. **S**

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Epistles I and II

John H. Johnson, Jr. et al. v. David
L. Clegg et al.

W. H. Miller, in Charge, and D. C. Miller,
P. G. W. Miller, in Charge, and D. C. Miller,

Mr. De Ebadie's Letter

To his Daughter

Mrs. De Labadie, &c.

THAT Madam De Labadie's Letters and Papers, Demonstrating the Management of the supposititious Birth of the pretended Prince of Wales; were found in her Father's Trunks some years ago, and put into the hands of the Government, is very well known, the memory of being Lately reviv'd by Mr. ~~Wright~~, in his two Books on this Subject.

and the truth of it called in question by another, published since, in favour of that pretended Prince : It is thought fit, for the satisfaction of the Nation, to publish the following Copy of one of those Letters from Mr. Labadie to his Daughter, with some Remarks upon it ; to make it appear, that what Mr. Fuller hath advanc'd concerning that horrid Imposture, is as well Demonstrated as a thing of that nature can be, except those who were Actors in the Affair would confess it, which we have now no reason to expect.

The Reader is desired to take notice, that the following Letter directed to Mrs. De Labadie, is one of those that the Late Q. of Blessed Memory ordered to be Printed, but the performance of the same was prevented by the L. N. - Pretending they were mis-laid, as Mr. Fuller acquaints us, in his further Confirmation, pag. 5; And being in Cyphers, was amongst other Papers of that sort, Committed to the Care of Dr. Wallis, Professor of Geometry in Oxford, and by him Deciphered.

The

The Letter is thus.

TO

Mrs. De Labadie, present.

I Am so troubled about what you told me last time I saw you, that I cannot forbear any longer writing to you; to know how her Majesty behaves her self in that hazardous undertaking.

I must confess, the only thoughts of it makes me tremble. I hope Nevertheless, that the Ingenuity of her Country

gives H

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Country, and the Goodness of her
Cause will bring her off.

Lord what a happy thing it would
be, if we could get a Successor for our
King, that would settle our Fore-fa-
thers Profession in our Country, which
can never be but by this means.

I am afraid of those Hereticks
that are about her, if these could be
put out of the way it would be a very
good thing. Adieu, my Dear, and
don't fail to write to me by the bearer,
and in the same hand. I rest
red to you next Friday,
Yours,

Having

Having accounted already for the ~~Auth~~
Priority of this Letter, it remains that we
proceed to our Remarks.

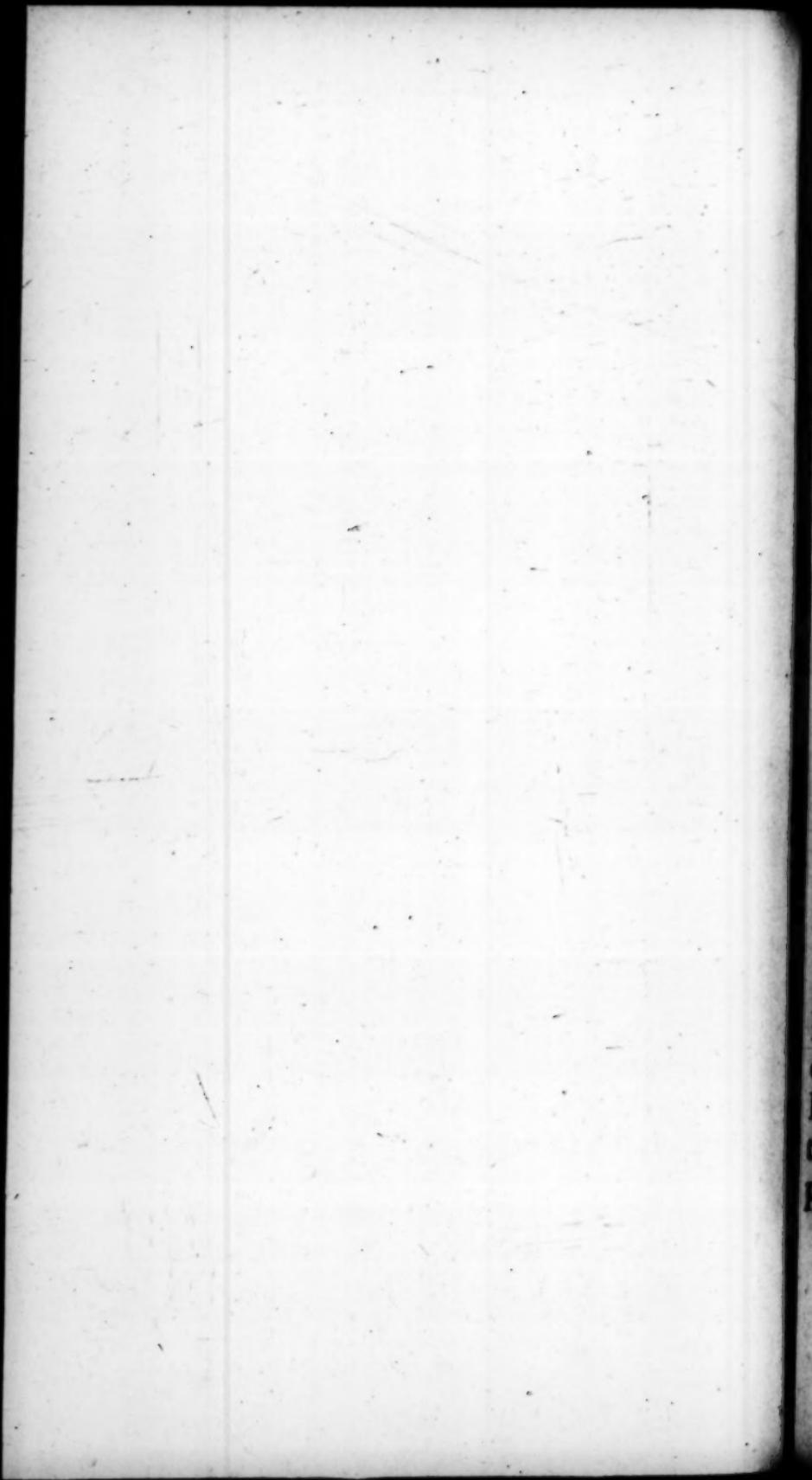
In the first place, the Intrigue concern
ing the ~~Shum~~ Prince is so plainly ex-
plic'd in the Letter, that it can admit of
no other Glos's, yet to obviate such Ga-
vin or Evasions as the Faction abounds
with, we shall make the following
Amendments upon it.

Here's, in the first place, an hazard-
muster to be undertaken by her Ma-
jesty, that Mrs. De Labadie is acquainted
with, and which she imparts to her fa-
ther. Now Her Majesties being really
with Child, could not in Common sense
be called an *undertaking*; but her Coun-
sulting to be so, might very well be
suspect'd by that Name, and have the
Mother of *bazuious* as properly ad-
mon'd. And Mrs. Labadie being design'd
for her Nurse, she was the fittest person
in the World to bear a part in the
Management, and that the Queen was
only

only to A^t the matter, is evident from Mr. De Labadie's Concern to know how she behaved her self: Whereas had there been a real Pregnancy, and a Natural Birth, there had been no need of any such Enquiry, nor no Cruise for his Trouble, but rather for his Joy.

But that the Only Thoughts of it should make him tremble, as he expresses it in the second Paragraph, is yet a plainer demonstration of the hazard and danger to which he was apprehensive their Party would be expos'd, if her Majesty did not behave her self as she ought; which yet nevertheless he is in great hopes she will, because of the Ingenuity of her Country, and the Goodness of her Cause. It's true, that the Ingenuity of the Italians, in matters of Love, has been noted for many ages, of which the Book written by her Countryman, Ovid de Arte Amandi, is a Famous Instance; but that there's any other Ingenuity, in Childbearing among the Italians, than what is Natural to all other Women, is a thing not so much as pretended to; and then, as to her





her being brought off by the Godness of her Cause, it plainly discovers that her Cause was not the Common Cause of all Mothers, which is, by the appointment of the Almighty, to Replenish the Earth; but hers was to Replenish the Church of Rome: and this is a fresh Instance of the Principles of the Romish Party, that there are no means, how unhallowed soever, which they don't think lawful to put in practice for the advancement of their Cause.

His next Paragraph contains a plain Declaration what that Cause is, viz. To give Successor for their King, that would settle their Forefathers Profession in their Country. This is truly very pleasant; other Kings use to get Successors for themselves; but K. James, poor Prince! must have one got for him. If there were not other Circumstances which prove this Imposture to be a Cheat of another Nature, We should be tempted by this Expression, to think that our Monarch had,

like Henry King of Castile, got some
body else to lie with his Queen, seeing
he was not able to get her with Child
himself; but if that had been the Mat-
ter, there had been no need of the
Queen's being so very Circumspect in
her Behaviour, nor of making use of
the Ingenuity of her Country, to Coun-
terfeite a Big Belly, but it was plain that
a King of Glouts, in the strictest sense,
was to be Paum'd upon the Nation,
and that was the true Reason which
made all this Precaution Necessary.

We are at a Loss, to understand
whether by the Last Sentence, viz.
Which can never be but by this means, the
Author understood, that the Popish Re-
ligion could never be Establisht in Eng-
land without such a Successor; or that
there was no other way to procure a
Successor but by *this means*: If it be
the Latter, then it is a plain demonstra-
tion, that they knew the Queen to be
Impotent as well as the King, or other-
wise

wise they might have, made use of the King of Castiles Means above-mentioned, which the Goodness of the Cause, and her Majesty's Italian Innocuity, would soon have periwaded her to ; but if it be the former, then we hope it will open the Eyes of our Protestant Jacobites, and convince them, that the Chief Thing aim'd at by this Intrigue, was the overthrow of the Protestant Religion.

But the Concluding Paragraph gives us the Finishing Stroke, viz. *He was afraid of those Hereticks that were about the Queen.* Why what's the Danger from those Hereticks? why truly they suspected, that the Queen, like the Grecian-Horse, was Big, with Designs against our Troy; but they, poor Souls, were attended with Cassandra's Fate, viz. *They were not believed till the Plot discover'd it self:* but if there had been no Imposture Design'd, Why should they be in such a Mortal dread of the Hereticks; Could they kill, with a bare Look, like the Ba-

filisk? - Might not the Queen's naked Breast and Belly have been exposed to the View of the Heretical Ladies without any danger? - Might not such Persons have been present at the Labour, and have been admitted to see the Child actually delivered from the Queen's Body? Or was it below the Queen of England to have been Delivered on a Pallat-Bed in the view of the next Heiress, any more than it was below the late Queen of France to be Delivered of the Present King upon a Pallat-bed, the Duke of Orleance, who was the next Heir, being an Eye-witness,

But the Case is plain, the Protestants who were concerned in Conscience and Interest to be strict observers, were most likely to discover the Imposture than others; and therefore it was necessary they should be put out of the way.

So that we have the True Reason from Mr. Delabadiés Pen, why no Protestant

testant Lady was ever Admitted, to View the Queen's Breasts, and try the Reality of her having Milk, either before, or after the Pretended Birth; and that same is the Reason why no Ladies of the Reformed Religion were ever admitted to see, or feel her Belly: and, in short, this unfolds the Mystery of all those Precautions made use of to Amuse the World, and to prevent a Discovery, as her different Reckonings, the keeping of the Place of her Lying-In uncertain, and the Methods taken to have all her Physicians and Servants absent at the Time of her Pretended Delivery, except those concerned in the Intrigue: And for that very same reason it was that she pretended to be delivered in Bed Covered, and that the Protestant Ladies might have no opportunity to satisfie themselves, it was Ordered, that the King and Council should be present in the Room when all things were prepared for the Imposture, that so there should be a necessity

sity of the Queen's being covered, and a Plausible Reason why the Ladies should not desire the contrary: and by this means it was impossible that they could be either Eye-Witnesses of the Birth, or actually discover the Cheat.

We come now to Examine the Arguments advanced by the Author of the Pamphlet, intituled, *The True Account of Mr. Fullert's Discovery of the True Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales, Born the 10th of June, 1688.* by a Person of Quality. But before we touch on the Particulars, it is necessary that the Author should be a little Unmasked.

He pretends, Page 1. That the Succession of the CROWN is otherwise Legally and Sufficiently Secured against any Title or Plea from the said Prince, and that it may reasonably be thought, that the Noise some Little Writers have lately

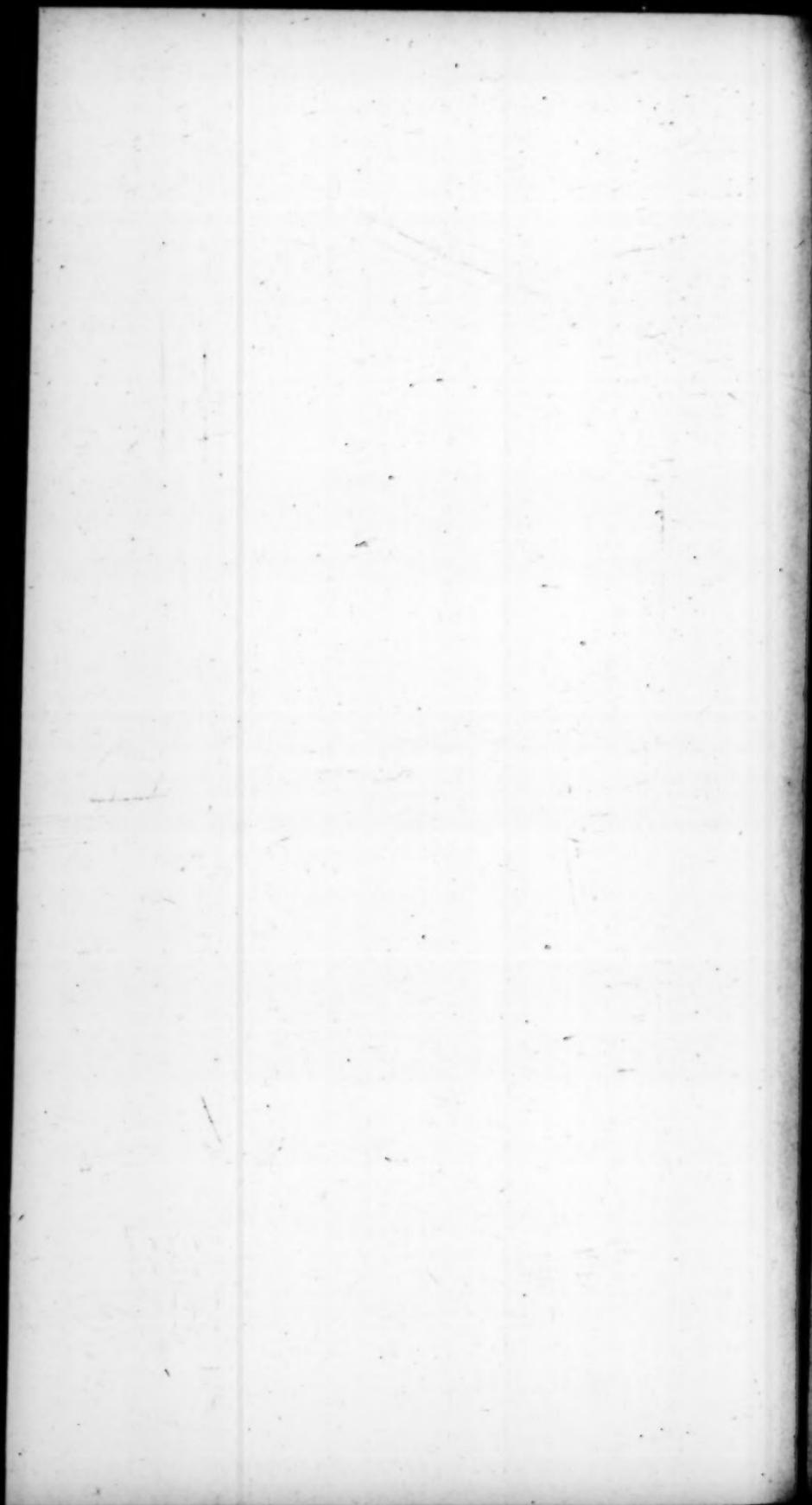
lately made about this Affair, has proceeded only from some sordid desire of Lucre, by the Sale of their Copies, and of rendering themselves Popular and Gracious with the *Unthinking Mob*, rather than out of any Zeal to Serve the Government.

And, Page 5. That the Persons supposed, or declared our Enemies, have True Faults enough to employ your Censures, and therefore 'tis neither a part of Generosity, nor Christian Charity, to charge men with uncertain Squardions, or anything but what will be the Test of a Visible Proof; and this is only an Amusement, by which the Author would impose upon the World, as if he were no Enemy to the Present Government; and that he had only undertaken this Province out of respect to Truth, but they must be very silly Birds indeed, who are caught with such Chaff: The whole design of this Pamphlet is to fix a Note of Injustice

stee upon the present Government, as having charged such things upon the late King, as he was never guilty of, and particularly in relation to this Counterfeit Prince.

We come now to consider his Arguments, which are, pag. 1. That whether the Birth of the pretended Prince of Wales were Legitimate or Supposititious, has not yet been thought a Question worthy enough to be examined by publick Authority, Which is a downright untruth; for the Late King James, thought it worthy to be prov'd by such depositions as he was able to procure, and to have the said Depositions, how lame and Defective soever, entered on a publick Record in Chancery; as our Author owns himself, pag. 15. and 22. and that they were publish'd by Authority, just before the Revolution, pag. 20. By which it's apparent, that the Question was thought worthy of a Decision on his side, by all the authority that he was Master of, which does naturally imply that the

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the truth of the matter was question'd by some Authority or other, and that it was really so, is plain to the View of the World by the Prince of Oranges Declaration, wherein he desir'd that the Examination of this Question might be referred to a free Parliament; and this he was impowered to demand by the Authority of our Laws, according to which his Princess was the presumptive Heiress to our Crown. But King James durst not adventure to bring the matter to this Touch-stone, and therefore its apparent that instead of alledging, that this Question has not been thought worthy enough to be examined by publick Authority, our Author ought to have said, that the late King James durst never submit the matter to such an Examination.

But we shall suppose the Gentleman's meaning to be this, that neither the Convention nor any of tho Parliaments, since the Revolution, have thought

the matter worthy their Examination. And if it be so, it's the less for the Credit of his Party, for then it must of necessity follow that they thought the matter so palpable that it needed no further Enquiry.

But if he mean that the Parliament or Convention ought to have made a scrutiny into this affair, before they had proceeded to the settlement of the Crown : He may be pleased to consider, that they were not under the least obligation to do so, for the late King had so much diffidence of the Justice of the English Nation ; that he durst not trust them with the Determination of the point, but immediately sent to France his Queen with her pretended Son, Nurse, Midwife, and other Servants, who must have been examined if the matter had been submitted to their Enquiry, and having, instead of calling a free Parliament, according to the Princes desire, recall'd the Writs for

Summoning of one, which he had
endeavour'd to make for his Interest,
and then withdrawn in person from
the Kingdom, the succeeding Con-
vention, and following Parliaments,
had all the reasen in the World to
take it *pro confesso*, that he ~~own'd~~^{had} the
Imposture, and therefore there was no
reasen that they should give themselves
any further trouble about it.

The Gentleman is likewise desir'd
to Consider, that the Late K. James,
and by the methods above-mentioned
rendered any such Examination wholly
practicable ; for if the Parliament
been entrusted with such a Nation-
Concern, the Queen, the Child, and
the Deponents, then in being, ought
have been personally present, what
might have answered such Inter-
rogatories, as the Wisdom of the Nati-
on should have thought fit to pro-
vide to them, but whereas instead of
examining it, for the Late King sent the

principal persons out of the way, who could best have attested the Reality of the Birth, or of the Imposture; it's an Argument sufficient to convince an indifferent person, that there were some deeds of Darkness in the Case, which could not abide the Test of an Examination.

If it be answered that the Parliament however ought to have summoned those Witnesses to appear before them, or at least to have Examined such as Remain'd behind. We Reply that the Late K. James having thought his Interest to carry off the Witnesses would certainly never have suffered them to come, for that had been a direct owning the Convention, Parliaments Authority and Power, to examine and decide that Question which he would never have submitted to, if they had been call'd by himself, much less when they were called by another; and therefore it had been

very imprudent in them to have deferred the Settlement of the Nation upon that account, especially seeing the Late King did never desire that they should make an Enquiry into that affair ; and as to the Examining of the Witnesses that were left behind, it was to no purpose, seeing the most material Witnesses were carried beyond Sea, so that if it should have happened upon the Cross Examination of those that were left here, that the Imposture should have been discovered, the party would still have raised a Colour that Justice was not done them, because the most material Witnesses were absent.

Our Author, page 15. Says, he will now lay before us, *Some proofs of another nature from a numerous Troop of Honourable Eye-Witnesses, whose Testimony is on publick Record, and which, tho' contradicted by Mr. Fuller and his Secretary; yet never was retracted and much less Com-*

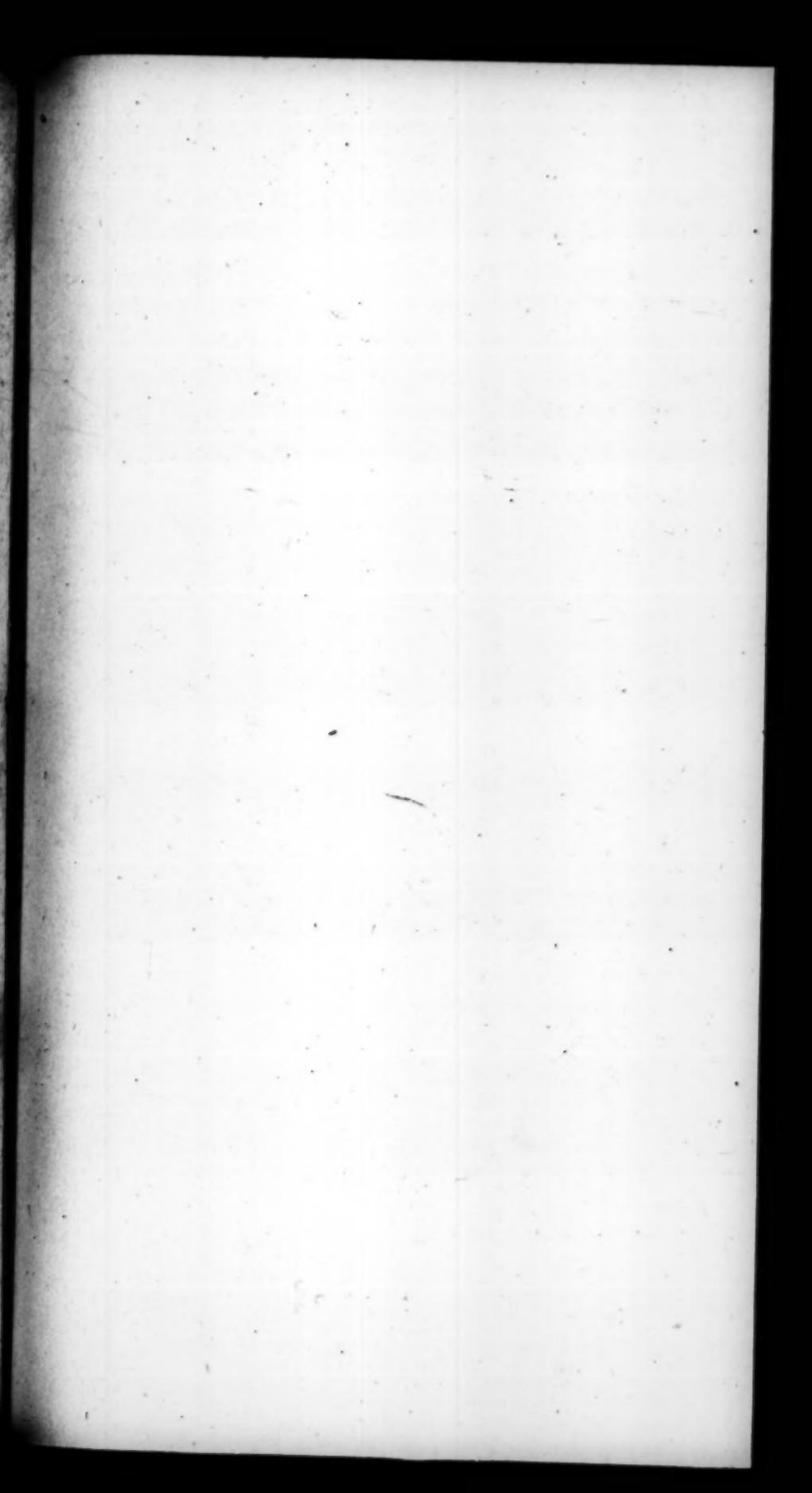
Condemned, nor any other equivalent Contradictory Testimony entered as yet in the like Records against it, these all unanimously declare the Late Queen to be this true Mother. A very plausible story, and a handsome sketch indeed to cover the Imposture, but will no more abide the Test of an Examination than the pretended Birth; The Gentleman's Confidence is truly suplative to impose upon us in this manner, as if the Depositions imported that the Deponents, been made by such as were all of them Eye-Witnesses of the Prince's Birth, when by the former depositions it's plain and evident, that the Queen was covered in her Bed, and pretended to be so delivered, so that it was morally impossible for any of them to be Eye-Witnesses of the delivery; and this the Gentleman may soon be convinc'd of, if he do but cast his Eye on this very first of his Depositions, which is, that of the Countess of Sunderland; wherein we are told, that the Midwife

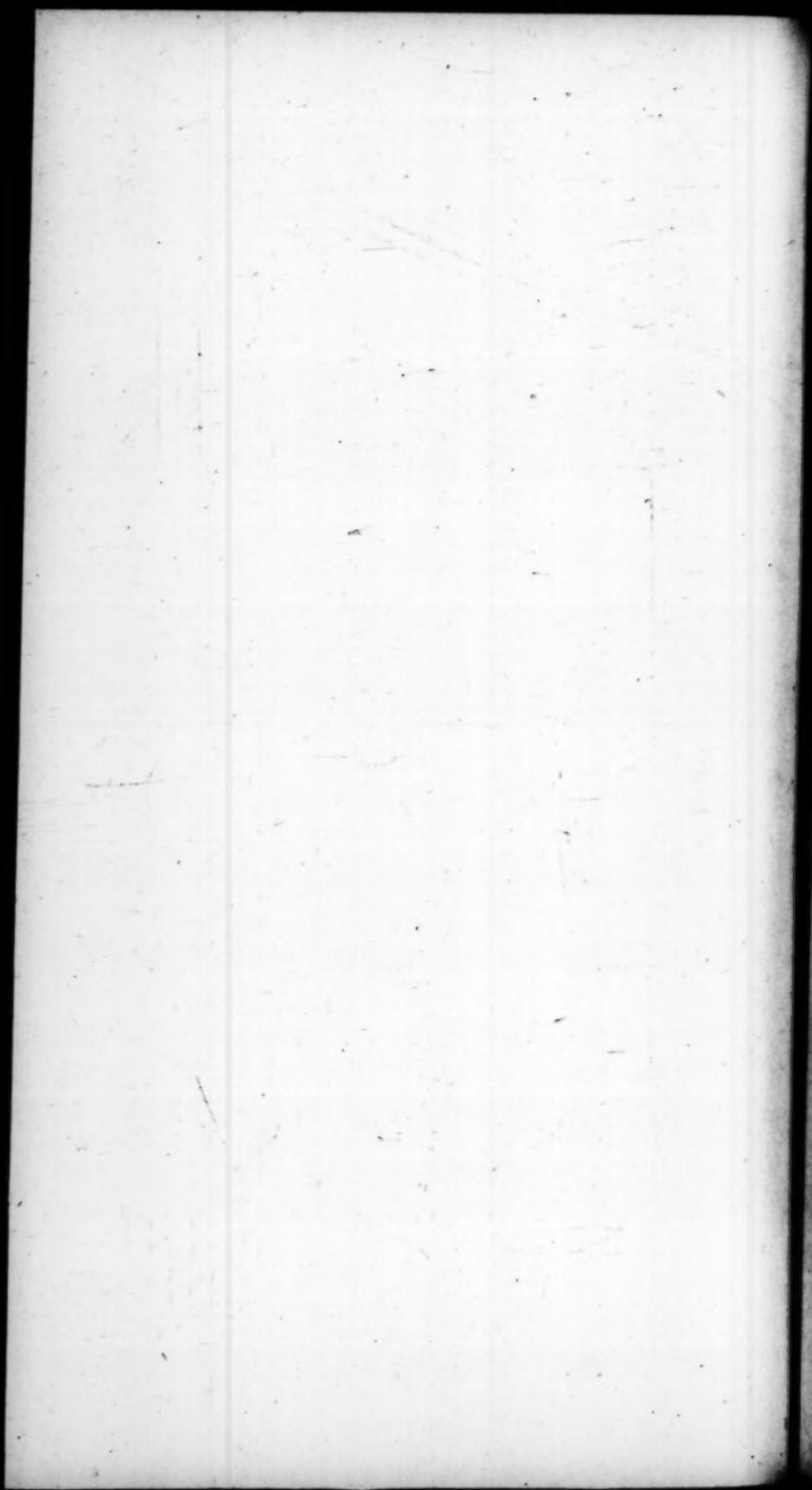
wife pull'd her Ladyship by the Coats which was the sign agreed on betwix them, to let her know that it was a Son, which had been altogether Needless if the Countess had been an Eye-Witness; and it is plainer still by the reason of the private Sign, which was, that the Queen had charg'd the Midwife not to let Queen Dowager know presently, whether it was a Son or Daughter, so that neither the Countess of Sandringham, nor yet the Queen Dowager, whose Religion and Character entitled her to a presence of seeing all that could be seen, were Eye-Witnesses of the Birth, tho present all the time of the pretended Labour. Hence then it appears, that our Author does plainly equivocate in a Jesuitical manner, for the support of his Popish Cause, for every body will easily perceive the difference betwixt being Eye-Witnesses, that a Child lately Born was taken out of the Bed from the Queen, where she lay covered; and

and being Eye-Witnesses that the Child was really Born of the Queen's Body.

Then whereas he says that they do all Unanimously upon Oath declare the late *Queen* to be his true Mother, it is notoriously false. There are many of 'em indeed who talk of the *Queens* being Delivered, but that proceeded only from the common Idea which all Mankind form to themselves in such cases, when they see or hear of a Womans being in Child-bed, but that they could justly depose upon Oath, That the *Queen* was his true Mother, was morally impossible, seeing they were not Eye Witnesses of his being Born of the Queen's Body.

As to their Evidences never being retracted, we know no reason why it should be expected, many of the Witnesses were so devoted to the Cause as Wilks, Jurini de Labadie, &c. That to make





make use of the common Expression; they would swear through an Inch-board to serve it ; and as for that part of the Evidence which relates to the seeing of the Queen's Shift wet with Milk, and a Child taken out of the Bed from her, there's no need of retracting it, for no body questions the Truth of it; as to the Milk, it might either be Counterfeit or real, without prejudice to our Cause, it being no extraordinary Phænomenon in Nature for those to have Milk who have had no Children for several Years, tho there's more reason to suspect a Counterfeit in this Case, and as to the Child there's no doubt of it, being taken out of the Queen's Bed; but all the question is how it came there. The Author tells us, pag. 8. in Mrs. Dawson's Depositions, That the Queen was wholly left alone immediately before her (pretended) Labour, and that while she was in her imaginary pains, she saw the Fire carried into the Queen's Room in a Warming-Pan.

to warm the Bed, though all agree that the Pan was covered ; and the Author knows the Report which did then Universally obtain, that the Child was brought in the same from a neighbouring Apartment ; and now that Mr. Fuller has Discovered Mrs. Mary Greys being brought to bed in the Narrow Gallery between the Queen's Apartment and the Great Chapple at the very same time, there's no room left to doubt but her Child was conveyed to the Queen's Bed ; and if there was not some such abominable Cheat in Hand, why should the Queen have been left alone in such a dangerous condition as she was then pretended to be in ? Why should the King have gone to the other side of the House with all the Men ? Why should all her own Servants be sent to the Chappel, as if there had been no reason to attend upon the Queen, but that the Imposture might be carried on with the more secrecy by the few that were to be Actors in the Intrigue.

What

What other Reason can there be assign'd for the Queen's sudden Removal to St. James's, and that also in the Night; and why there was no more publick Provision made for her Lying in, and that it was not so much as talkt of, or seemingly apprehended by her Servants that very Morning, in so much that they were all sent from about her, but because they could not be certain whether Mrs. Grey should bring forth a Dead or a Living Child, or a Son, or a Daughter, till the very Critical Minute ; that so if it had either been a Female or a Dead Child, they might have found some other way either to carry on the Imposture, or drop it at that time, but as soon as Mrs. Grey was delivered of a Boy, then all of a sudden the Queen's pretended Labour comes on : We don't know what *de facto proof* would satisfy the Author, but certainly all those things, together with the Queen's being

covered in Bed, and that neither of
 the Princesses nor their Deputies, nor
 none of the Privy Councillors, nor
 Ladies, Protestants, or Papists, were
 suffered to be the Eye Witnesses of
 the Childs being actually taken out of
 her Body, as they ought to have been,
 considering the strong and violent
 suspicion there was of a Cheat, I say,
 that all those things being Considered,
 it is as strong a proof of the Impos-
 ture, at least, as his Depositions are of
 the *Real Birth*, for which there is but
 one single Witness who swears positive,
 and that is the Midwife ; a begott'd
 Papist, and a Tool fitted for the de-
 sign, so that he has no reason to object
 against the single Testimony of Mr.
Fuller, when the Title of their pre-
 tended Prince has no more but one to
 support it, and that also the Evidence
 of such an one whose Testimony can
 not be reviv'd in a civil Cause. We would
 moreover, desire our Author to recon-
 cile the Contradiction between the
 depo-

depositions of the said Mrs. Wilks and the Lady Bellasis; the former swears that she cut The Childs Navel string in Bed, and that as soon as it was cut, the Child cried; The latter swears, that she saw the Child taken out of the Bed with the Navel-string hanging to his Belly; and opening the Receiver, saw it was a Son, and not hearing the Child cry, and seeing it a Little black, she was afraid it was in a Convulsion fit. Now this Lady deposes she stood behind the Midwives Chair, and therefore it's strange she should not have heard the Child cry, as well as the Midwife. But for these things, we refer to the *Compleat History of the pretended Prince of Wales*, where the depositions are considered more at Large.

Then as to the Testimonies being on publick Record, He must give us leave to tell him, that there can be no less laid on that Examination, where

where the King was Defendant, the Papists Maintainers; so that His Majesty sat as Judge, and the Popish Defendants were examined for themselves, and none to interrupt them.

By that same Rule which the party think his present Majesty, and the Parliament were obliged to have summoned the Witnesses who made those depositions, in order to have made an Enquiry into that affair, the Late King was obliged to have made publick Proclamation, that all who know any thing concerning the matter should come and depose upon Oath, such their knowledge, with his Royal promise to Indemnify and not molest them, and the Examination ought to have been made in presence of the two Princesses, and the Princes their Husbands, who should have had Liberty to put such Cross questions to the Evidence as they thought fit. But nothing of this being done, and the Late King having

having also declin'd to submit the Enquiry into the whole affair unto a free Parliament, our Author must give us leave to retain our suspicion; notwithstanding his strenuous endeavours to amuse the World with his Numerous Train of Eye-Witnesses. The Instance of a forged Bond from a Gentleman in *Grays-Inn*, to his Laundress after he was Dead, and to which the Witness swore positively at first, pleads strongly for the necessity of Cross Interrogatories, seeing upon the Rebound the same Witnesses who swore that they saw him sign the Bond, did afterwards discover that it was by a Pen put in his hand, and guided by another after he was Dead.

Then as to their Testimonies never being condemned, nor any other contradictory equivalent Testimony entered, it's plain from what is already said, that King James hath rendred that impracticable in ordinary course of Law, nor

nor is it indeed necessary. Our Author being a Person of Quality, cannot be ignorant that the Imposture designed by the former Queen *Mary*, was never, for any thing we know, condemned by Publick Authority. Nor did Queen *Elizabeth* cause any contradictory equivalent Testimony to be entred against it, and yet the Truth of the Imposture is generally believed, nor would it have failed of coming as great a Length as this, if *Philip II.* had not been of a more generous temper than *James II.* and *Lewis XIV.*

It was certainly much better founded than this last Imposture, for not only the Privy-Council sent Orders abroad to make Prayers for the Child, but the Parliament was so far impos'd upon as to enter into the consideration of Provisions for the Child, which was far greater Circumstance of the Reality of the Pregnancy, than any thing that can be pretended to in this of the *Last Prince*.

Prince of Wales, and therefore it is not to be wondered at that so many Lords and Ladies should be deceived in this case, seeing they were not allowed to see the *Actual Delivery*, and so they have rendered the Birth of their supposed Prince, for ever uncapable of being proven that way by any but the Tool of a Midwife, who cannot be admitted as a Witness in Law, so that all the proof which they can pretend to now is only that the Child was taken out of the Queen's Bed, &c. whereas all this might have been prevented had the Princess of Denmark, or any other Protestant Ladies been allowed to see the Child taken out of the Queen's Belly.

It is also observable, that the former Queen Mary's Imposture was managed in the same manner, for none during her pretended bigness was admitted, on behalf of the Lady Elizabeth, to view her Breasts or Belly, and several persons were put out of favour and discarded for speaking plainly in the Case, there being a General suspicion

amongst Protestants then, as there was now, as appears by *Bakers History*, and *Foxes Acts and Monuments*; it must be own'd that Queen Mary's Game was much harder to play then the Late Queens, because King Philip was an utter Enemy to the Imposture, but it cannot be so said of the Late King James, for it is evident that he was a Zealot in it.

It may be objected, that Queen Mary Tudor's design having miscarried, there was no need of making any enquiry into that affair, or of entering a Contradictory Testimony against it. We answer that it's true, there was not the same need as in the present Case, yet if the matter could have been detected; It must be own'd that it would have been of great use, and a convincing instance to future Ages, that the Papists think no means unlawful, how wicked soever, if they can any way subserve to promote their

their Church, for this supposed Pregnancy was by the Privy Council ascribed to providence, and the Divine care of Christ's only flock, for the throwing down of the Protestant Heresie, and the Physicians, Ladies of Honour, &c. Justify'd the *Queen's* conception as to all signs, so that it would have certainly been of very great use at that time, and have tended much to bring the Popish Idolatry into disrepute, if the methods of the Imposture, how they rais'd her Belly, and how they impos'd upon the Privy Council and Parliament, had been fully displaid.

And therefore seeing the Particulars of that Imposture, tho allowed to be one, on all hands, never came to Light, nor that none of the Cabal did ever confess it

on their Death beds, or otherwise ; we are not to wonder if this Intrigue should never be fully discovered, especially now that they have prevented the Evidence of Mrs. *Mary Grey*, who there's all the Reason in the World to believe, was the true Mother of our pretended Prince.

Our Author after having finished his account of the *Depositions* tells us , page 22. That none of the Witnesses were under any force, neither were they all of one Religion , yet they unanimously gave in their Testimony upon Oath, and suffer it without any Contradiction to be publickly Recorded in the Court of Chancery, as their standing Testimony, that the Late Queen *Mary*, was the true Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales.

To

To all which it's answered, that their not being all of one Religion, is nothing at all to the Advantage of his Cause; for it must be own'd to our shame, that there are a sort of *Protestants* in England, as bad, nay, worse than the *Papists* themselves; *Charnock*, *King*, *Keys*, *Rookwood*, *Louick*, *Parkins*, *Friend*, and *Cranborn*, were not all of one Religion, yet they were all in one Design against the Laws and Religion of the Nation; and it's obvious to any Man that peruses their *Tryals and last Speeches*, that such of them as professed themselves to be *Protestants*, were a great deal the worse f'Men and Christians, than those of 'em that Died *Papists*, and we have a very late Instance of one who calls himself a *Protestant*, and a very devout one, who *forswore himself at his Tryal*, and

and denied such things with the most dreadful of Interpretations, which he hath since Confessed to Be true.

Then as to the Witnesses being under no force, it is as little to the purpose, They were all of one Faction, a very few of them excepted, and so willing to promote the Design, that there was no need to force them to an Attestation, and whereas he will have it, that they give their Unanimous Testimony upon Oath, That the Queen was the true Mother, he will find it otherwise upon a second perusal of the Depositions, as has been already noted, They only Swear what they heard and saw, but not one of them Deposed, That they were Eye Witnesses of the Birth, though our Author has the Confidence to lay so again and again.

gain.— And upon the whole it is demonstrable, that of all the thirty seven Witnesses, there's only the Widwife who Swears to the thing it self, and all the rest fwear only to Circumstances, which being has own Exception against Mr. Fullers Evidence, pag. 23. He must needs allow it to be as Valid against theirs. He alledges, *Ibid.*, that most of the Witnesses were of high quality, and that others of them had intimate Knowldg in the truth of the Fact. As to their Quality we shall say nothing; but certainly Judith Wilks, when she gave in her Evidence at the Chancery Bar, did not appear like one who deserves that Character, and it was indeed observable that she went at other times richly Apparell'd, yet then she came habited in a Green Apron, and a Tattered Scarf, that her seeming Simplicity and Meanness might create

create a belief in the Spectators, that she was neither capable of managing such an Intrigue, nor fit to be intrusted with it ; and she being the only Witness who Swears home, and having no pretensions to Quality, that big word is of no significance to our Author.

But because we would not be understood to reflect upon those of Quality, or were undoubtedly of the Protestant Religion, and yet made use of as Evidence in this Case ; we desire it may be observed, that let their Probity and Quality be never so Eminent, matters were so ordered that they were not allowed to be Witnesses of the Birth ; but having been then at Court, they could neither handsomely nor safely refuse to give an Account of what they heard and saw when the King desired it : But as we have already

nady said, the Examination was neither fairly nor impartially managed. Nor durst any of them, ~~but~~ with the hazard of their lives, have at that time said any thing which could Administer the least Ground of Suspicion, and tho we will grant our Author that none of 'em were under any force, yet he cannot pretend but they had cause enough of fear ; and whereas he alledges that others of the Witnesses had intimate knowledge in the truth of the fact : It is a Notorious falsehood, for none of 'em pretend to it but the Popish Midwife.

His ridiculing the Escape, Examination and Tragical fate of Mrs. Grey, is but a very ordinary piece of Wit. Does he think that Lewis XIV. and Mary of Modena are persons of such a Refin'd Honour

F Honour

Honour and tender Conscience, that they would scruple the Murder of such an Insignificant woman as Mrs. Grey, when it's plain to the World that their boundless Ambition and Zeal for Idolatry hath involv'd Europe in Blood and Flames? Was it of Concernment to those two persons, to prevent the discovery of the horrid Imposture by such Material Evidence? Was it below the French Kings Grandeur, Enquire whether her escape been favoured by the Prince Oranges Friends, as we are told by Mr. Fuller they did at first suspect it to have been? Is Louis XIV's. Conscience, which is so much hardened with Blood and Destruction, that it can digest the Assassination of Sovereign Princes, become so very tender of Late, that it cannot away with

the Blood of a private Woman? Or is it reasonable to think that they would trust this poor Creature to our Authors *Oublies*, when they had before-hand Condemn'd her to perpetual Oblivion? Were not *Coleman* and *Plunket* hang'd to prevent telling of Tales, and what reason can our Author assign, why Mrs. Grey should have such favour? Or supposing she could have escap't into England, there made a discovery, does our Author think that his Extraordinary Invention of Charging it upon the Forgery of the Prince of Orange, and his Friends, would have satisfied the World, and was not more wisely done in the *King and his Messalina*, where our Author has put us in possession of it, to prevent the occasion of such a superlative piece of wit, then to venture the need of

making use of it? Might it not have been possible for Mrs. Grey, if she had got into England, to have directed us to other Concurrent Testimonies to have strengthened her own? How does this person of Quality know that she could not have brought the true Father, as well as the true Mother, for Witness, or why may we not suppose that Mrs. Grey could have quoted such Circumstances, as might have turn'd a great part of his thirty six Circumstantial Witnesses, against his supposititious Prince? Tho' our Author

thor could not or would not foresee such dismal Consequences of Mrs. Grey's Eloement from the fat Belied Monks, to whom she was married, yet Lewis XIV. and his *Messalina* could see further, and therefore rather than the whole Catholick cause should suffer, it was expedient that one Woman should Perish, and thus his *Messalina*.

Ne Scelerata fit, facit Scelus.

The Gentleman is so hugely addicted to the *Apocrypha*, that none but *Apo-cryphal*

His ~~final~~¹⁰⁰⁰ Authors will down
with him; in the begin-
ning he attacks us with the
Noble Zorobabel, and he brings
up his Rere with the Cheva-
~~llier Lestrange~~¹⁰⁰⁰, but we would
have our Author to know
that the Sir Roger was for-
merly quoted from the Pulpit,
the Commissioners of
Enquiry, who were employ-
ed to examine whether his
works were to be found in
the Canon, have made an
~~anomimous~~¹⁰⁰⁰ return of non est
Inventus; and thus we bid our
Author Farewell.

A edit et beatis Regum
et Judicium F.P.N.F.S.

Indice

